THE CHEYENNE MASSACRE

Findings of General Crook's Court of Inquiry.

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR

The Escape from Fort Reno and the Outrages Committed. .

OPERATIONS AT FORT ROBINSON.

Desperate Valor of the Fleeing Savages.

NO MILITARY OFFICER CENSURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Washington, March 10, 1879.

The light of official investigation is at last let in the slaughter of the Cheyennes at Camp Robinson. It will be remembered that the HERSLD undertook y the responsibility, if any, for such a wanton crifice of life, and that its correspondent at Fort Robinson ascertained from some of the Indians, smoong them Wild Hog and Old Crow, some painful truths as to the laxity of discipline which led to the wicked and bloody vindication of a system thus proved even more cruel than it was faulty, vicious and deprayed. The Herald's inquiry was only preminary to, and may have been the prompter of, an estigation conducted by a board of officers of the army, convened by order of General Crook, with in uctions "to examine into and report the fact stending the arrest, confinement, disarmament,

The Board assembled at Fort Robinson on January 5, and set itself to the task of taking an exhausive amount of testimony, in pursuance of the ob-ect of its creation. The Board consisted of Major Andrew W. Evans, Third cavalry; Captain John H. Hamilton, Fifth cavalry, and First Lieutenant Wal-ter S. Schuyler, Fifth cavalry, A. D. C. The order nvening the Board directed the members to form dexpress an opinion as to who, if any person in and what further action, if any, was neces-Board addressed itself more particularly to the examination of the Indian prisoners. Informa sion was obtained from them with much difficulty, and it required the most careful and thorough queselicit facts. The testimony taken makes 200 pages. There are in addition copies of the tele-graphic correspondence and other details of informan, which it was intended should be sent to the Senate, but the documents are so voluminous that the ckrical force in the War Department did not ete their task in time. HISTORY OF THE OUTBREAK.

The Board, after due consideration of the evidence and personal inspection of the premises, sum up the history of the Cheyenne outbreak as follows:—

In the spring of 1877 the Cheyennes, to the num ber of 1,000, surrendered at Camp Robinson. Soon after nearly all of these, under the Chief Standing tory and its advantages or disadvantages as a place of residence, started from Camp Robinson for Fort of H. W. Lawton, Fourth esvairy, and detachment of fifteen men. They arl at their agency about the middle of the er. Here they remained until about the midof September, 1878. Rendered desperate by honand ague contracted in a climate to which they unaccustomed, imbued with the superstition and tired also of a Territory which they st all who still had horses to carry them way, many of their ponies having died for the lack of grass-took their families and started for the Red Cloud Agency in the North. Having journeyed short distance they were overtaken by the small body of troops sent to apprebody of troops sent to appre-them, and a parley having been called the man. Wild Hog, representing his people, declared to the commander of the forces that they sould not return and would continue on their north-ward march. According to the Indian account the troops brought on an engagement, in which the In-

dians were not overcome.

THE MARCH NORTHWARD. From that time they marched steadily through Kansas and Nobracka, having several skirmishes with the troops sent to need them off and crossing two great lines of railway. During their progress through the settled country the old men and boys, with the women and children, avoided as far as the habitations of white men and kept on in almost a direct line for Camp Robinson. The warriors under Little Wolf scoured the country in the flanks of the column, killing farmers, ravishand murdering women and children, robbing and burning house, committing the most horrible afrocities and bearing each night to their women and children the spoils of the whites. On reaching the Union Facilic Railroad, finding they were in danger of being cut off by the troops, they split up into several parties, the majority of the young men following Little Wolf, who has not since been apprehended.

danger of being cut off by the troops, they split up into several parties, the majerity of the young men following Little Wolf, who has not since been apprehended.

THE SUBRENDER.

Almost half of the Indians, after an exhaustive fight through the sand hills of Nebraska with theorems at their heels, finally united under Wild Hog and Bull Knife, and on the 23d of October, 1878, met unexpectedly a detachment of two companies of the Third cavalry under Capiain Johnson, and not being able to discover the force of their antagonists in the blinding show storm, and being unprepared for a fight, thinking also that they had gotten so near their objective point they would be allowed to go and dwell there, surrendered. The meeting of the marching column of the Indians was unexpected by Capiain Johnson, and as he had but a small command and was ignorant of the forces of the Indians, the circumstances of the weather being in favor of the latter, he was averse to bringing on the ongagement for which they seemed to him as willing as not, and he therefore used every effort to induce them to assume a peaceful attitude, ultimately with suc. Immediately turning about Capiain Johnson, followed by the Indians who had at numerous times expressed the desire to halt and camp, reached on the evening of the same day life insuring many of the roops of Officient Creek, near the rood from Camp Robinson to Camp Sheridan. The commanding officer of the battailon, Major Cariton, being temporarily sheem Capiain Johnson, shown by Capiain Johnson having peaced troops to command the Indians camp, rode into it and demanded of the chiefs the horses and arms of their people. This demand was compiled with only after long delays and much trouble, and outy then on account of the strong determination shown by Capiain Johnson to accomplish his cad. It was deemed unadvisable to the indians camp, rode into it and demanded of the chiefs the horses and only then on account of the strong determination shown by Capiain Johnson to make a thorough search of the La

to send out their children that he might fred them, they persistently refused, insisting, with awage fierceness, upon involving even thoir of spring in the common ruin. When having been four days without food, except the smail quantities of beef tallow and maize which they had saved up for an emergency, and for two days without water, with a prospect of soon being without ruel, the Indians still held out. The commanding officer believed their stubbornness was owing partly to the indians still held out. The commanding officer believed their stubbornness was owing partly to the indians with held out. The commanding out and place of their chief of the property of the indians who had been employed as a cont with troops. Crow was ironed without trouble, but Hog made a desperate resistance, and before being overpowered successed in drawing a knife and stabling a soldier. He had two more knives concealed upon his person. Trisincident seemed to the Indians an infeation that the authorities were about to recort to extrans measures. There was some disturbance at the prison door and only the presence of the guard prevented serious trouble. The door being again closed they at once commences their preparation for an outbreak, concealing by various excuses the real object of their bloors from the women and children. Securing the windows, they tore up the continuation of the commences of their property of the commences from the west, The post guardhouse being near the end of the building, they evidently thought that the guard would fire into the windows of this part when the outbreak and so large number of troops were kept during the afternoon under arms near the building. During the afternoon under arms near the building officer, knowing the nature of Indians, considered the excitement would be temperary, and when in the evening the upress reason, the pressure of the land of

gather up the norses known open a agent vicinity to prevent the Indiana gaining possession of them.

The next day, the 18th, Captain Wessels, who had been joined by two companies from Fort Laramie, marched with his command to Bluff Station, finding there Major A. W. Evans, Third cavalry, who had arrived with orders to take command. On the 19th, after information had been received that the Indians had crossed the stage road, Captain Lawson was sont with his company to reconnoitre along the bluffs. He returned that evening. On the 29th Captain Wessels was sent with two companies to scarch for the Indian trail in the low ground, he being also joined that day by a company from Fort Robinson, while Major Evans, with the Laramic companies, followed as near as possible the crest of the line of bluffs. The latter found the Indians in a high point of rocks and exchanged shots with them, sending, at the same time, a messenger to Captain Wessels to inform him of the condition of affairs. During the night the Indians left the bluffs and again took the valley. On the ensuing day, the 21st, Captain Wessels, having now been joined by a fourth company from Robinson, found their trail and on the 23d came upon them at a tributary of Hot Creek.

After firing a volley into the reconnoitering party, with fatal effect, the Indians enscenced themselves in a hole which they had prepared in the creat of the bluff bank of the creek. The troops having come up

Or the prisoners thore have been sent to the heal cloud Agency fifty-eight.

To Sainey, en route to the Indian Territory, twenty.

MOTIVES OF THE INDIANS.

It is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of all the motives which influenced the Cheyennes in their desperate cause without going beyond the siriet limits of this investigation or considering racts not developed by it. The village of these Indians, numbering over a thousand souls, was destroyed by General McKenzie in the lisis Horn range in the fall of 1876. Left at an inclement season without a tepes, they applied to their allies, the Stoux, for shedier, and were refused, or were alleast received very coldly. Heving no other course, they surrendered at Camp Robinson, and were persuaded to go to the Indian Territory, largely influenced thereto by Chier Standing Elk, supposed to be a Southern Cheyenne. It is not known to the Board what assurances were given to them by the government, or what promises, it say, were broken. They were probably received very coldly by the Southern Indians, and they are very unanimous in their complaints of their treatment by the Southern Indians, it is easy to imagine that they were quite justified in their flight—at least in their own minds. After their surrender and incarcarceration at Fort Robinson in October last it is understood that certain State authorities intended to make a demand upon the general government for the surrender to their tribunals or the perpetrators of certain outrages charged upon these Indians. That demand would be eminently propers and right, but it could only refer to the guilty individuals upon due identification. The punishment for these acts of an entire band, tribe or nation as a body was the province of the government and not properly to be delegated to any inferior authority. It is quite probable that identification of the guilty individuals upon due identification. The punishment for these acts of an entire band, tribe or nation as a body was the province of the government require the for

the only course which it seems to think could have avoided that issue.

This STARVATION POLICY.

In view of the orders received, the only question left with the military authorities at Port Robinson was what steps to be taken by them would involve the least shedding of blood. The recourse to measures of starvation bears too strong an analogy to the ancient but now exploded practice of torture applied to the prisoner to compel confession not to startle the supporters of modern leniency. But what military course could have been devised? It was evident to the Indiana that they had no alternative but to consent to return; that a vicient outbreak of some sort must occur should have been apparent to every one who considered the temper of the Indiana. Had it been practicable to secure barricades to prevent their setual exit from prison it is altogether probable that they would have immediated themselves rather than surrender. That they would attempt to escape on the night of Jannary 9 seems to have been clearly indicated that day and was even predicted. In view of these circumstances it would seem that sufficient precautions were not taken. It was manifestly an error of judgment to relinquish the guard, or at least the watch over the Indiana when discovered in their entrenchments; but it is so much easier to point out after the ovent what might or should have been done before it that the Board finds it difficult to condenn an other who was otherwise judous in the discharge et

Crook as follows:—
I have nothing to add to the findings of the within Board, which are very complete, and which

No action has been taken upon the report by the

THE STATE CAPITAL.

HEPBURN'S APPORTIONMENT BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE—PASSED TO A THIRD READING—CUT-TING DOWN THE SALARY OF THE COMMISSIONER

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, March 10, 1879. ight in the Assembly related to apportionment. Mr. depburn's bill was considered in committee of the whole and ordered to a third reading. The usual hackneyed objections were advanced. Speaker Alvord alluded to the folly of wraugling on the subject, insisting that the proper disposition to be made of the bill was to send it for consideration to a conference committee of both houses. The outlook for the passage of any apportionment measure scens more and more doubtful as the session progresses. The debate certainly tended to create this idea. Mr. Baker moved to take Orleans now is represented in the Senate alone. He did not think the people of Orleans would like it. They regarded this bill as not only unfair, but unconstitutional. He agreed with the gentleman from Onondaga that this bill, if perfected at all, must be perfected in a conference committee. He would, therefore, vote against the amendment and all others, so that the bill should go to a conference committee. Mr. Baker's motion to amend was negatived. Mr. Douglas moved to exchange the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of Brocklyn, in the Third Senatorial district, for the Nineteenth ward, in the Fourth district. This, he said, would give a better water front to the Third district and also insure two democratic Senators. Mr. Fish did not know what a water front had to do with an apportionment bill. The motion was negatived. Mr. Brooks moved to strike out the Fifth Senatorial district and then pointed out its zigzag bounderies. He said he believed this district was constituted with a view to give the dominating party in this bouse more than its just proportion of Senators in the city of New York, but he thought it was duity of this House to make an effort to perfect the bill before committing it to a conference committee. As for his county of Richmond he almost felt like striking it out entirely rather than to have it represented as proposed in this bill. He could not vote for any such organization.

COMMISSIONEN OF JULIOS.

The bill relating to the Commissioner of Jurors in New York was ordered to a third reading from the communities of the Whole. The salary is made \$4,000 per annum, instead of \$15,000, as at present. The provision giving the appointment to the Chief Justices of the Superior, Common Pleas and Marino courts was stricken out. The appointment will consequently be made by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, as at present. The law goes into effect on May I next, when Commissioner Duslay's a term expires.

The remainder of the business of the United States right of way in improving the Harlem River and Spuyten

ARRAIGNED FOR MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10, 1879.
George H. Brown was brought into court to-day and arraigned on an indictment charging him with murdering John A. Jenka, of Pawtucket, on the 25th

PROBIBITION CONVENTION.

INDIAKAPOLIS, March 10, 1879. The State Central Committee of the Prohibition League of Indians, an organization said to number 10,000 voters, and which looks to absolute suppression of the liquor traffic, has issued an address calling on all who are in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic to meet in State Convention at Temperance Headquarters, in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, May 21, at ten o'clock, to nominate a full State ticket to be voted upon at the annual election of 1880. The call is signed by T. A. Godwin, secretary of the League. ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

VENERABLE PRELATE-A CATHEDRAL AND OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY ATTACHED BY BANKERS-FAVORABLE NEWS EXPECTED FROM NEW YORK.

CINCINNATI, March 10, 1879, The first move on the part of the Church since t clergy of the dioceae, to be held at the Church of the Holy Triuity, German Catholic, to devise some means for raising money to pay off the claims of means for raising money to pay on the claims of the most needy creditors of the Archbishop. The plan of these vicars general is only partially matured at this time, and, of course, will be subject to alteration by the Diocesan Synod. But the main points are to have a committee appointed from among the laymen of the Church, who shall re-

the stigms that will come to the Church because of his unfortunate mismanagement of affairs. Father callaian, his private secretary, this afternoon said that they were expecting news trom New York of the conference between Cardinal McCloskey and the archbishops of Boston and Philadelphia, but had not heard anything yet. He felt confident, speaking for himself, that the Church in the East would respond generously to the archbishops' appell for aid, but had nothing on which to base that opinion except the knowledge of the friendship they all bore to the Archbishop and their love for the Church. He went out to Clifton this evening to see the Archbishop, and it is now promised that he will return with him to the city to-morrow. This has been promised, however, before, and there is, to say the least, some uncertainty about its being fulfilled this time.

As was suggested in the Hurand despatches a day or two ago, the banks who had claims against the Archbishop show a determination to test the validity of the hashility of the hassignment and also to raise the question of the liability of the Church property for the payment of his debt. The Jofferson National Bank of Steubenville entered suit against him in the Superior Court of Cincinnati for a claim of \$3.500 last Friday. To-day Mr. Thompson, attorney for that institution, made affidavit in attachment and had certain property not included in the assignment attached under the law of the State. The affidavit sets forth that on March 4 John B. Purcell was greatly insolvent, and that on the next day he conveyed to his brother, Edward Purcell, without any consideration, a number of pieces of real estate of the value of \$150,000 and more, and that he has thus conveyed a portion of his catate with the Intent to defraud his creditors. The plaintiff further asks that other portions of his property which were not conveyed be attached and held for the payment of this claim.

ECCLEGIASTICAL PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Upon this the Court issued an order of attachment, and this evening ject to these conditions, at \$2,000. None of this property was included in the deed of the Archbishop to Father Edward of the assignment of the latter, and it is the belief of many lawyers that the attachment will stand. The amount of the appraisement is over \$250,000, and there is no doubt that many of the other claimants will take legal measures to attach their claims with these of the Steubenyille Bank.

Two new suits were entered in the courts to-day against the Archbishop—one by Eveline Love for \$1,275, the other by Kate Swobig for \$600.

THE DEBTS MIGHT BE MADE GOOD IN NEW YORK-WHAT CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY HAS CON-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1879.

There is such a widespread interest in the unfor-I feel justified in making public part of an interest-ing conversation which I had this evening with Arch-bishop Wood, of this diocese. The Archbishop feels keenly the weight of the trouble which has fallen upon his brother, and he shock his head sadty in speaking of it. "I have known the venerable and saintly

keenly the weight of the trouble which has saired upon his brother, and he shock his head sairly in speaking of it. "I have known the venerable and saintly Archbishop," said he, "since 1856, when he baptised me. He afterward confirmed me in his church. I was three years a student in the Cathodral at Cincinnati, and four years pastor of St. Patrick's Church there. My acquaintance and friendship for the good Archbishop has therefore extended back almost to the time when he first went to Cincinnati in 1853. He has many friends in the East, and we all deeply sympathize with him. I know nothing of his troubles except what I have read. If the reports are true the amount of money involved is about \$3,500,000. There is the most sincere sympathy for the unfortunate Archbishop, for the difficulties have not been caused, you know, by embezziement, but by mismanagement."

"What," I usked, "do you think will be done to make good the losses?"

The Archbishop shook his head mournfully and replied:—"I am afraid they are irremediable. The sum is a very, very large one. In New York the money might be raised, in Philadelphia it would stagger us, but in Cincinnati, which is without the resources of either the one or the other, I do not see what can be done."

"What," I asked, "was decided upon at the conference with the Cardinal last week?" (Of the Archbishop a snewer to this I am permitted to quoto the following.]

"Archbishop Purcell sont a request asking permission to gend a priest on to make collections. Permission was given to the Archbishop to send the priest after Easter. I do not know whether the plans will be carried out. I am afraid that before k aster comes it will be found the matter is fremenciable."

Archbishop Wood expressed the opinion that the trusts of the nature of Cardinal Purcell's ought not to be, although he said it is not a new thing; the Church has always permitted it. The Jews, in their temples, received and cared for the savings of the widows and orphases. The Archbishop teels that one of the worst conse

CONTRIBUTIONS RECRIVED. The following contributions toward discharging Archbishop Furcell's liabilities have been received at the Hanato office:—Child of the Church, \$5; Ellen Mailoy, \$5; a Methodist, \$25.

[BY TELBORAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWFORT, R. I., March 10, 1879.

An important case, which has engaged the attention of the courts for many years, was decided today. It was a bill in equity filed by Simon H. Greene versus Caleb F. Harris for the redemption of a mortgage. On May 19, 1855, Greene gave Harris a mortgage on his Clyde Print Works to secure the payment of a note for \$40000. mortgage on his Clyde Print Works to secure the payment of a note for \$40,000, payable on demand, and any other future indebtedness. Greene and Harris continued to do basinoss with each other, Greene printing calicoes for Harris, and Harris from time to time making advances of money till January 1, 1863, when Greene offered to pay him \$75,000 in full. In 1868 Harris advertised Greene's property for sale under the mortgage, whereupon Greene filed this bill for a settlement. Harris claimed there was due December 31, 1867, \$144,367 75. About a year ago it was agreed by the parties to refer the matter to Judge George F. Shepley, Edmund H. Bennett and Elias Morvin. Subsequently Judge Edward Fox, of the United States District Court for the State of Maine, was substituted for Judge Shepley, who died in 1878. The referees have now decided that Greene owel Harris on the mortgage, on both the note and account, on the Pith day of August, 1868, \$55,358, and that the mortgage should be discharged on the payment of that sum, with six per cent simple interest. JUDGE RIVES ACTION.

AN APPLICATION TO THE SUPREME COUT TO THORITIES -CURIOUS INTERFERENCE OF A FEDERAL JUDGE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF

An interesting and in some respects anomalouse, involving the powers and jurisdiction of federa pplication from the Governor of Virginia for a wri f mandamus to compel Judge Rives, of the United State, to redeliver to the State authorities two criminals whom he had taken out of their custody for trial in his own court. The case is briefly as fol

county, Va., were indicted jointly in November, 1877, in Patrick county for the murder of one A. C. Shelresulted in a hung jury, and that of Lee Reynolds his brother, in a verdict of guilty of murder in the

APOLLINARIS WATER.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1879.
Assistant Secretary French has written the following letter, giving the results of his investigation into the condition of Apollinaris water imported into th

OPPICE OF THE SECRETARY,

OPPICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1870.

Messers. Frenchence De Bary & Co., No. 41 War

street. Naw York.

after what I consider a careful and pains vestigation, that the Apollinaris water bott Apollinaris Springs, as exported to the Uni is beyond question a natural mineral water. The evidence which accompanies the Compatch seems to abundantly sustain his chat the Apollinaris water, as heretofore in a natural mineral water, entitled to exemp duty. Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH, Assistant Sc

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRESTON, March 10, 1879

The House met this afternoon and transacted a farge amount of routine business. Its most important action was the passage, after a good deal of discussion, of a bill fixing the amount of interest on loans, secured by real estate mortgage, at six per

loans, secured by real estate mortgage, at six percent.

The railroad fight will be renewed to-merrow
(Tuesday) in the House.

The bill abolishing shoe manufacturing in the
State Prison was postponed till Wednesday in the
Senate by a vote of 13 to 7. A large delegation of
hatters and shoemakers are here who feel indignant
over the action of the Senate in the matter.

Twelve bills were infroduced in the Benate and
three in the House to-night.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF TRADE. THE COMING MEETING AT THE NEW YORK

OFFICE-REPRESENTATIVES FROM . VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. A meeting of the United States Board of Trade will be held to-morrow at the offices Nos. 214 and 216 Breadway, in this city. The President, Mr. Chaun-cey I. Filley, will call the members to order at noon,

and the sessions will last during the day and even-ing, and will be continued on the following day if ing, and will be continued on the following day is necessary. The gentlemen in attendance will repro-sent the interests of manufactures, commerce and agriculture in all the principal cities and sections of the Union, and the topics which will be presented to them for discussion embrace many question of the greatest importance to the whol or the greatest importance to the whole community. Customs tariffs, foreign markets, national and postal banks, commercial treaties, insurance, the postal service, internal navigation, the labor question and the proposed international exhibition in the United States are only a few of the vital matters that will be considered. The gauticlabor question and the proposed international exhibition in the United States are only a few of the vital matters that will be considered. The gantlemen who will be present beiong to the leading commercial classes of their various districts. Their names and the places they represent are as follows:—New York Produce Exchange, W. A. Cole, L. J. N. Stack and B. C. Bogert; Stationers' Board of Trado, New York, W. Wallach, G. L. Pesse, W. J. Martin and G. P. Sheldon; Syracuse, M. B. Judgon'shid'R. McCarthy; Troy, B. F. Styles; Rochoner, C. F. Smith, A. M. Lindsay, H. Michaels and W. Canfield; New Jorsey, C. A. Edwards, Dr. Inglie, J. Cloveland, W. Ryle and W. Strange; Jersey City, H. H. Hardenbergh, J. D. Carscallen and H. B. Clarke; Newack, J. H. Halsoy, D. C. Dodd, Jr., A. Beach and W. H. Baldwin; Newark Board of Trade, S. B. Peddie, J. Broslin, A. Quinton and J. D. Harrison; Trenton, Adam Estin; Pennsylvania, J. H. Price, E. H. Fitter, C. B. Herron and D. A. Stewart; Philadelphia, T. Clyde, J. & Bullett, J. L. Erringer, D. P. Paul, D. Noolitt, C. H. Malin and M. P. Henry; Harrisburg, S. Cameron, W. Colder, W. T. Hidrop and W. Buchier; Baltimore, Md., A. G. Brown; Washington, D. C., A. H. Bissell; Virginia, G. M. Bain, Jr., J. B. Vicklen, E. D. Christian, J. J. Tucker and J. A. Vance; North Carolina, A. Dumont, W. & Anderson, T. P. Drayton and M. M. Katz; South Carolina, H. Brist, H. Gourdin and R. Adgor; Louisians, T. Gibson; New Orleans, C. Simonton and P. Hamilton; Taxas, J. M. Brown; Kansas, H. M. Hermann; Arisona, A. P. K. Bafford; Indiana, F. Landers and J. M. Kennard; Indianapolis, J. A. Perkins; Kentucky, J. L. Waggener, L. Jones, W. Nevis and N. Bloom; Louisville, J. T. Gathright and J. T. Moore; Mississippi, W. H. Andrewa, E. S. Butts, R. C. Bernolds and T. Righy; St. Louis, C. J. Tilley, M. C. Day, and J. Shippen; Chicago, J. Dent and H. Higgins; Ohio, W. L. O'Brien, G. W. Andrews, L. B. Donaldson and S. V. Bedi, Cincinnati, S. F. Covington, J. A. Burnham; Wilmington, Ohio, O. M. Bonwerth, Maine, C. P.